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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,422	10/01/2003	David M. Hilbert	CQ10212	5644
23493	7590	10/03/2006	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 401 Castro Street, Ste 220 Mountain View, CA 94041-2007			SAEED, USMAAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2166	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/674,422	Applicant(s) HILBERT ET AL.	
	Examiner Usmaan Saeed	Art Unit 2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3-19, 22-24 and 26-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3-19, 22-24 and 26-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10/01/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Receipt of Applicant's Amendment, filed 7/18/2006 is acknowledged. Claims 3-19, 22-24, and 26-40 are pending in this office action. Claims 3-6, 8, 11-15, 17, 19, 22, 26, 28-31, and 36 have been amended. Claims 39-40 are newly added claims. Claims 1-2, 20-21 and 25 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. The amended claims received on 7/18/2006 overcome the 101 rejections and are acceptable.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject

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matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 3-5, 7-10, 13, 15, 16-19, 22-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 34-36, and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rie Kubota**. (**Kubota** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,323) in view of **Polnerow et al.** (**Polnerow** hereinafter) (U. S. Patent No. 5,813,006).

With respect to claim 3, **Kubota** teaches “**the method of claim 39, further comprising: converting the document to a plurality of searchable representation elements**” as a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (Kubota Abstract & Figure 11).

Kubota teaches the elements of claim 3 as noted above but does not explicitly teach “**determining, for each searchable representation, if the searchable representation element is a contact-related portion.**”

However, **Polnerow's** discloses “**determining, for each searchable representation, if the searchable representation element is a contact-**

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related portion” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 4 **Kubota** does not explicitly teaches “**the method of claim 3, wherein determining if the searchable representation element is the contact-related portion comprises determining if that searchable representation element is at least one of at least a postal code, an email address, a location on a network and a telephone number.**”

However, **Polnerow’s** discloses “**the method of claim 3, wherein determining if the searchable representation element is the contact-related portion comprises determining if that searchable representation element is at least one of at least a postal code, an email address, a location on a network and a telephone number**” as the database is searched by name (step 108). If it is determined that city and state information are entered (step 110), the database is searched first by city/state (step 112) and then by name (step 114). The other option is that a name and a state were entered (step 116), in which case the database is searched first by state (step 118) and then by name (step 120) (**Polnerow** Col 3, Lines 25-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow's** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

Claims 23 and 26 are essentially the same as claim 4 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 5, **Kubota** teaches the method of claim 3, wherein the comparing comprises:

“comparing each identified portion of the plurality of searchable representation elements to information present in the database” as then, the entire set of documents is searched by using the determined unique character strings as the search character strings (step 815). Then, the documents found by the search are evaluated (step 817), and the titles of documents or the like are output in the order of evaluation (step 819) (**Kubota** Col 11, Lines 33-38).

“determining, for each identified portion, if the portion matches any information elements of the database” as then, the entire set of documents is searched by using the determined unique character strings as the search character strings (step 815). Then, the documents found by the search are

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evaluated (step 817), and the titles of documents or the like are output in the order of evaluation (step 819) (**Kubota** Col 11, Lines 33-38).

“assigning a score to each determined match between one of the identified portions and one of the information elements” as ranking Search returns a list of documents in the order of the score, which is level of relevance to specified search condition (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 8-10).

“determining, based on the assigned scores, for each match between the identified portions and the information elements, information elements that are related to the document” as the found documents are evaluated and arranged in the order of evaluation. The similarity factor of a document is evaluated in such a manner that the number of appearances of each unique character string in the input sentence is used as weight (**Kubota** Col 17, Lines 59-64 & Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 5 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, **“contact information.”**

However, **Polnerow** discloses, **“contact information”** as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

Claims 28 and 29 are essentially the same as claim 5 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 7, **Kubota** teaches “the method of claim 5, wherein assigning a score to each match between the identified portions and the information elements, comprises combining the scores assigned to at least two matches between at least two portions and at least one related information element into a combined score for at least one of the at least two matches” as the search term appears more frequently in the document, the score of the document gets higher (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 16-18).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 7 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow's** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 8, **Kubota** teaches “**the method of claim 5, wherein assigning a score to each match between the identified portions and the information elements comprises combining the scores assigned to at least two matches between at least one portion and at least two related information elements into a combined score for at least one of the at least two matches**” as the search term appears more frequently in the document, the score of the document gets higher (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 16-18).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 8 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 9, **Kubota** teaches “**the method of claim 5, where assigning a score to each match between the identified portions and the information elements comprises assigning a combined score to at least one of at least two interrelated matches**” as the search term appears more

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frequently in the document, the score of the document gets higher (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 16-18).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 9 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 10, **Kubota** teaches “**the method of claim 5, further comprising ranking the information elements based on the scores assigned to the matches for the information elements**” as ranking Search returns a list of documents in the order of the score, which is level of relevance to specified search condition (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 8-10).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 10 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected

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from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow's** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

Claim 31 is essentially the same as claim 10 except it sets forth the claimed invention as a system and is rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 13, **Kubota** teaches, **"forming a display list that includes the information elements corresponding to a given number n of scores having the highest values"** as figure 15 (**Kubota** Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 13 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, **"contact information."**

However, **Polnerow** discloses, **"contact information"** as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because

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Polnerow's teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 15, **Kubota** teaches “**determining at least one representation of at least one information element present in the database; and determining, for each determined representation, if there is at least one portion in the document that matches the determined representation**” as a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). Another aspect of the present invention provides a method for evaluating similarity between a comparison document and an input document which contains a first unique character string and a second unique character string input in a computer system (**Kubota** Col 5, Lines 54-58).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 15 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow's** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 16, **Kubota** teaches “**determining at least one representation of at least one information element present in the database comprises selecting at least one information element as the at least one determined representation**” as a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). Another aspect of the present invention provides a method for evaluating similarity between a comparison document and an input document which contains a first unique character string and a second unique character string input in a computer system (**Kubota** Col 5, Lines 54-58).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 16 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

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With respect to claim 17, **Kubota** teaches “**determining, for each determined representation, if there is at least one portion in the document that matches the determined representation comprises searching the document for instances of the selected information element**” as a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). Another aspect of the present invention provides a method for evaluating similarity between a comparison document and an input document which contains a first unique character string and a second unique character string input in a computer system (**Kubota** Col 5, Lines 54-58).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 17 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 18, **Kubota** teaches “**determining at least one representation of at least one information element present in the database**

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comprises generating at least one regular expression from at least one information element as the at least one determined representation” as it is common practice to input a search expression in which character strings indicative of the subject matter of interest are connected by logical operators (**Kubota** Col 1, Lines 18-21).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 18 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, **“contact information.”**

However, **Polnerow** discloses, **“contact information”** as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 19, **Kubota** teaches **“determining, for each determined representation, if there is at least one portion in the document that matches the determined representation comprises querying the document using the at least one generated regular expression”** as it is common practice to input a search expression in which character strings indicative of the subject matter of interest are connected by logical operators (**Kubota** Col 1, Lines 18-21). A unique character string is extracted from an input

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document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). Another aspect of the present invention provides a method for evaluating similarity between a comparison document and an input document which contains a first unique character string and a second unique character string input in a computer system (**Kubota** Col 5, Lines 54-58).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 19 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 24, **Kubota** teaches “**the information retrieval system comprises at least one of: a context monitoring subsystem; an information analysis subsystem; and a contact information display subsystem**” as figure 15 (**Kubota** Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 24 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

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However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 34, 35 and 38, **Kubota** teaches “**the user is provided with an unobtrusive notification of the retrieved information and the notification allows the user to access more information by a single interaction**” as figure 15 (**Kubota** Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 34, 35 and 38 as noted above but does not explicitly discloses, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 36, **Kubota** teaches **an information retrieval apparatus, comprising:**

“a database containing information” as database 202 (**Kubota** Figure 2).

“an information monitoring device that monitors a user's current document displayed on a computer display to identify searchable text elements within the document” as a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). In figure 11, the document 907 is being displayed and similarity search could be clicked to find similar documents.

“an analyzer comparing each of the searchable text elements to the information in the database to identify potential information” as then, the entire set of documents is searched by using the determined unique character strings as the search character strings (step 815). Then, the documents found by the search are evaluated (step 817), and the titles of documents or the like are output in the order of evaluation (step 819) (**Kubota** Col 11, Lines 33-38).

“an information analysis device that assigns a score to the identified potential information” as ranking Search returns a list of documents in the order of the score, which is level of relevance to specified search condition (**Kubota** Col 16, Lines 8-10).

“a data output device that notifies a user of information based on scores associated with the potential information without disrupting user's

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current task on the computer” as the found documents are evaluated and arranged in the order of evaluation. The similarity factor of a document is evaluated in such a manner that the number of appearances of each unique character string in the input sentence is used as weight (**Kubota** Col 17, Lines 59-64 & Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 36 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, **“contact information.”**

However, **Polnerow** discloses, **“contact information”** as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

Claims 22 and 39 are same as claim 36 and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 40, **Kubota** teaches, **“ranking the contact information prior to displaying”** as the found documents are evaluated and arranged in the order of evaluation. The similarity factor of a document is evaluated in such a manner that the number of appearances of each unique

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character string in the input sentence is used as weight (**Kubota** Col 17, Lines 59-64 & Figure 15).

4. Claims 6, 11, 12, 14, 27, 32-33, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rie Kubota**. (**Kubota** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,323) in view of **Polnerow et al.** (**Polnerow** hereinafter) (U. S. Patent No. 5,813,006) as applied to claims 3-5, 7-10, 13, 15, 16-19, 22-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 34-36, and 38-40 further in view of **Lamburt et al.** (**Lamburt** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 6,374,241).

With respect to claim 6, **Kubota** and **Polnerow** do not explicitly teach “the method of claim 5, wherein the determining process, comprises comparing the assigned scores for each match to a threshold score value.”

However, **Lamburt** discloses “comparing the assigned scores for each match to a threshold score value” as the associated score if a zip code match between each existing entry and the update entry is determined; determining if there is at least one associated score greater than a predetermined threshold; and if there is only one existing entry in the subset with an associated score greater than the predetermined threshold (**Lamburt** Col 1 Lines 65-67 & Col 2, Lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Lamburt's** teachings would have allowed **Kubota** and **Polnerow** to determine

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equivalents of various entries, assign the scores to the contact information in the profile, and compare the scores to a predetermined threshold, which would have allowed finding the best matching contact information between the requestor and the transcriber.

With respect to claim 11, **Kubota** teaches **“the method of claim 5, further comprising forming a display list that includes the contact information elements corresponding to the scores above a defined threshold”** as the found documents are evaluated and arranged in the order of evaluation. The similarity factor of a document is evaluated in such a manner that the number of appearances of each unique character string in the input sentence is used as weight (**Kubota** Col 17, Lines 59-64 & Figure 15).

Kubota teaches the elements of claim 11 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose **“scores above a defined threshold.”**

However, **Lamburt** discloses **“scores above a defined threshold”** as the associated score if a zip code match between each existing entry and the update entry is determined; determining if there is at least one associated score greater than a predetermined threshold; and if there is only one existing entry in the subset with an associated score greater than the predetermined threshold (**Lamburt** Col 1 Lines 65-67 & Col 2, Lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Lamburt’s** teachings would have allowed **Kubota and Polnerow** to determine

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equivalents of various entries, assign the scores to the contact information in the profile, and compare the scores to a predetermined threshold, which would have allowed finding the best matching contact information between the requestor and the transcriber.

With respect to claim 12, **Kubota** teaches, “**limiting the display list to at most n information elements having the highest values**” as figure 15 (**Kubota** Figure 15).

Kubota discloses the elements of claim 12 as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

With respect to claim 14, **Kubota** teaches, “**displaying the display list on the monitor**” as a display device for displaying the document to be searched having a character string similar to the unique character string (**Kubota** Col 7, Lines 14-15).

Claims 32-33 and 37 are essentially the same as claims 11-14 except they set forth the claimed invention as a system and are rejected for the same reasons as applied hereinabove.

With respect to claim 27, **Kubota and Polnerow** do not explicitly teach **“the system of claim 26, wherein the context monitoring subsystem recognizes the postal address by recognizing a postal code and stores in a memory the recognized postal code and a predetermined amount of data that precedes the postal code.”**

However, **Lamburt** discloses **“the system of claim 26, wherein the context monitoring subsystem recognizes the postal address by recognizing a postal code and stores in a memory the recognized postal code and a predetermined amount of data that precedes the postal code”** as the search is being performed for entries in the existing database which match zip code and the different components of the name field (**Lamburt** Col 42, Lines 52-54). Examiner interprets the different components of the name field as amount of data that precedes the postal code.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Lamburt's** teachings would have allowed **Kubota and Polnerow** to combine information that may be obtained from various data sets producing a resultant data set by querying different name fields of a component.

5. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Rie Kubota**. (**Kubota** hereinafter) (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,323) in view of **Polnerow et al.** (**Polnerow** hereinafter) (U. S. Patent No. 5,813,006) as applied to claims 3-5, 7-10, 13, 15, 16-19, 22-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 34-36, and 38-40 further in view of **Othmer et al.** (**Othmer** hereinafter) (U.S. PG PUB No. 2004/0064317).

With respect to claim 30, **Kubota** and **Polnerow** do not explicitly teach “the information analysis subsystem assigns a partial score to at least one matched one of the personal name, the organization name, the position title, the address, the network location, the email address and the at least one telephone number that partially matches at least one contact information element stored in the database.”

However, **Othmer** teaches “the information analysis subsystem assigns a partial score to at least one matched one of the personal name, the organization name, the position title, the address, the network location, the email address and the at least one telephone number that partially matches at least one contact information element stored in the database” as a transcriber profile may match half the elements required by a transcription preferences associated with the transcription request. For each matched element, the transcriber may receive a positive sub-score. For each non-matched element, the transcriber may receive no sub-score. In another

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embodiment, the non-matched element may earn the transcriber a negative sub-score (**Othmer** Paragraph 0056).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of the cited references because **Othmer's** teachings would have allowed **Kubota and Polnerow** to provide enough results to be displayed on the list by scoring at least partially matched elements.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues that **Othmer and Lamburt** do not disclose or suggest “a system that monitors the documents viewed by a user, extract searchable elements, and uses the searchable elements to search a contact database for matching entries.”

In response to the preceding arguments, Examiner respectfully submits that **Kubota** teaches a unique character string is extracted from an input document and a similarity search is performed by using the unique character string (**Kubota** Abstract & Figure 11). In figure 11, the document 907 is being displayed and similarity search could be clicked to find similar documents.

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Kubota discloses the elements of arguments as noted above but does not explicitly disclose, “**contact information.**”

However, **Polnerow** discloses, “**contact information**” as figure 4 (**Polnerow** Figure 4). In this flowchart the contact information is being collected from the input screen and is being searched for related contact information from the database.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Polnerow’s** teaching would have allowed **Kubota** to provide a look up of contact information based on other contact information provided by the user.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

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calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

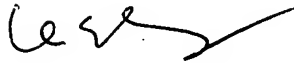
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Usmaan Saeed whose telephone number is (571)272-4046. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on (571)272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Usmaan Saeed
Patent Examiner
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Leslie Wong', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Leslie Wong
Primary Examiner

US
September 27, 2006